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| APPLICATION NO.  | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.         | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|--|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 09/602,306   | 06/23/2000  | Chris Pratley        | 13237-2570<br>(MS#142282.1) | 1163             |
| 27488  | 7590        | 10/04/2004           | EXAMINER                    |                  |
| MICROSOFT CORPORATION<br>C/O MERCHANT & GOULD, L.L.C.<br>P.O. BOX 2903<br>MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903 |             |                      | BASEHOAR, ADAM L            |                  |
|  |             | ART UNIT             | PAPER NUMBER                |                  |
|  |             | 2178                 |                             |                  |

DATE MAILED: 10/04/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

|                              |                 |                |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>Office Action Summary</b> | Application No. | Applicant(s)   |
|                              | 09/602,306      | PRATLEY ET AL. |
|                              | Examiner        | Art Unit       |
|                              | Adam L Basehoar | 2178           |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 August 2004.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to communications: The RCE filed 08/09/04 and forwarded to the examiner on 09/20/04 to the original application filed on 06/23/00.
2. The rejection of claims 1-9 and 11-27 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) in view of Miller et al (US: 5,896,321 04/20/99) and claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) in view of Miller et al (US: 5,896,321 04/20/99) in view of Oberteuffer et al (6,438,523 08/20/02) has been withdrawn as necessitated by Amendment.
3. Claims 1-27 remain rejected in the case. Claims 1, 13, and 20 are an independent claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
5. Claims 1, 13, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential steps, such omission amounting to a gap between the steps. See MPEP § 2172.01. The omitted steps are: The newly amended limitations omit the steps where the correction scope model determines the text component should not be adjusted. The independent claims assume "if" the scope is to be adjusted, then creating a text unit which was processed. If the correction scope model determines not to adjust the scope of the erroneous text component it is unclear what method step is taken next (i.e. the step of receiving a command to display a list of alternatives now requires a text unit but no text unit is created, only a erroneous text component exists, if the correction scope model determines no scope correction is needed)

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-9 and 11-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al (US: 5,896,321 04/20/99) in view of Microsoft Word 2000, Screen Shots pages 1-5, 12/31/99 (Hereafter Word).

-In regard to independent claim 1, Miller et al teach receiving a text input (Fig. 2A: 202) into a text document in a word processing program (column 11, lines 65-67) comprising one or more components.

-Identifying a partial text component (equivalent to erroneous text component) from said one or more text components (Fig. 2A: 204).

-Selecting the partial text component for editing by detecting a pause in the receipt of data entry (column 4, lines 32-33).

-Receiving notice of the pause and displaying a list of alternatives to the partial text component via a user interface opened into the text document (Fig. 2A).

-Receiving additional characters (edits) (Fig. 4: 402), after displaying the list of alternatives (Fig. 4: Step 418 through Step 402), directly into the text component in the text document, wherein the edit is a partial entry (i.e. one character of the desired alternative.)

-Producing additional filtered list of alternatives in response to receiving additional characters (edits)(Fig.4: 402 & 418) and displaying the revised filtered list (Fig. 4: 418).

-Selecting an alternative from the revised list (column 4, lines 50-53)(Fig. 2A: 210) and replacing directly into the text document the selected alternative (Fig. 2B: 212).

-Closing the user interface (column 5, lines 31-35)(Fig. 4: 428).

Miller et al do not wherein the erroneous text component was submitted to a correction scope model to determine the scope of the correction and if the scope of the correction should be adjusted, receiving from the correction scope model a text unit that includes the erroneous text component and at least one adjacent text component. Word teaches wherein recognizing (i.e. selecting) an erroneous text component, “askt”(Word: Page 4), causes the text component to be submitted to a correction scope model (Word: Page 3: AutoCorrect Dictionary)(As noted in the Applicant’s Specification (Page 8, lines 13-16), a correction scope model could be a model of likely errors as detailed on Word: Page 3), wherein the AutoCorrect correction scope model determines if the scope of correction should be adjusted to include the text component “askt” and an adjacent text component “he” (Word: Page 4) to create the text unit “askt he” (Word: Page 3: Highlighted area) which if located in the correction scope model was used for correction. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention for Miller et al to have utilized the correction scope model as shown in Word, because Word shows the benefit of correcting a plurality of common related erroneous text entries in a single step which would save the user of Miller et al the trouble of correcting each word one at a time. In addition Word shows providing a better alternative to a user, for the erroneous input, for more efficient correction.

-In regard to independent claim 13, Miller et al teach receiving a text input (Fig. 2A: 202) into a text document in a word processing program (column 11, lines 65-67) comprising one or more components.

-Identifying a partial text component (equivalent to erroneous text component) from said one or more text components (Fig. 2A: 204).

-Selecting the partial text component for editing by detecting a pause in the receipt of data entry (column 4, lines 32-33).

-Receiving notice of the pause and displaying a list of alternatives to the partial text component via a user interface opened into the text document (Fig. 2A).

-Receiving additional characters (edits) (Fig. 4: 402), after displaying the list of alternatives (Fig. 4: Step 418 through Step 402), directly into the text component in the text document, wherein the edit is a partial entry (i.e. one character of the desired alternative.)

-Producing additional filtered list of alternatives in response to receiving additional characters (edits)(Fig.4: 402 & 418) and displaying the revised filtered list (Fig. 4: 418).

-Continually filtering the list of alternatives (Fig. 4: 418) by continuing to receive a character input (Fig. 4: 402) whenever an acceptance command (Fig. 4: 424) is not received because no suitable alternatives are selected. Miller et al further teach if in response to additional characters and further filtering, no alternative from the list is accepted (Fig. 4: 404), using the inputted word directly into the document (Fig.4).

-Closing the user interface (column 5, lines 31-35)(Fig. 4: 428).

Miller et al do not wherein the erroneous text component was submitted to a correction scope model to determine the scope of the correction and if the scope of the correction should be adjusted, receiving from the correction scope model a text unit that includes the erroneous text component and at least one adjacent text component. Word teaches wherein recognizing (i.e. selecting) an erroneous text component, “askt”(Word: Page 4), causes the text component to be submitted to a correction scope model (Word: Page 3: AutoCorrect Dictionary)(As noted in the Applicant’s Specification (Page 8, lines 13-16), a correction scope model could be a model of likely errors as detailed on Word: Page 3), wherein the AutoCorrect correction scope model determines the scope of correction should be adjusted to include the text component “askt” and an adjacent text component “he” (Word: Page 4) to create the text unit “askt he” (Word: Page 3: Highlighted area) which was used for correction. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for Miller et al to have utilized the correction scope model as shown in Word, because Word shows the benefit of correcting a plurality of common related erroneous text entries in a single step which would save the user of Miller et al the trouble of correcting each word one at a time. In addition Word shows providing a better alternative to a user, for the erroneous input, for more efficient correction.

-In regard to independent claim 20, Miller et al teach receiving a text input (Fig. 2A: 202) into a text document in a word processing program (column 11, lines 65-67) comprising one or more components.

-Identifying a partial text component (equivalent to erroneous text component) from said one or more text components (Fig. 2A: 204).

-Selecting the partial text component for editing by detecting a pause in the receipt of data entry (column 4, lines 32-33).

-Receiving notice of the pause and displaying a list of alternatives to the partial text component via a user interface opened into the text document (Fig. 2A).

-Receiving additional characters (edits) (Fig. 4: 402), after displaying the list of alternatives (Fig. 4: Step 418 through Step 402), directly into the text component in the text document, wherein the edit is a partial entry (i.e. one character of the desired alternative.)

-Producing additional filtered list of alternatives in response to receiving additional characters (edits) (Fig. 4: 402 & 418) and displaying the revised filtered list (Fig. 4: 418).

- Identifying a completed alternative text component within the list of alternatives associated with the partial entry (Fig. 2A) and displaying the suggested matching completed text alternative component directly into the text document (Fig. 2A). Miller et al further teach receiving an acceptance command with the suggested completion (column 4, lines 50-55) (Fig. 2A) and in response to the acceptance command replacing directly into the document the matching completed alternative (Fig. 2B).

-Closing the user interface (column 5, lines 31-35) (Fig. 4: 428).

Miller et al do not wherein the erroneous text component was submitted to a correction scope model to determine the scope of the correction and if the scope of the correction should be adjusted, receiving from the correction scope model a text unit that includes the erroneous text component and at least one adjacent text component. Word teaches wherein recognizing (i.e. selecting) an erroneous text component, “askt”(Word: Page 4), causes the text component to be submitted to a correction scope model (Word: Page 3: AutoCorrect Dictionary)(As noted in the Applicant’s Specification (Page 8, lines 13-16), a correction scope model could be a model of likely errors as detailed on Word: Page 3), wherein the AutoCorrect correction scope model determines the scope of correction should be adjusted to include the text component “askt” and an adjacent text component “he” (Word: Page 4) to create the text unit “askt he” (Word: Page 3: Highlighted area) which was used for correction. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for Miller et al to have utilized the correction scope model as shown in Word, because Word shows the benefit of correcting a plurality of common related erroneous text entries in a single step which would save the user of Miller et al the trouble of correcting each word one at a time. In addition Word shows providing a better alternative to a user, for the erroneous input, for more efficient correction.

-In regard to dependent claims 2, and 21, Miller et al teach continually filtering the list of alternatives (Fig. 4: 418) by continuing to receive a character input (Fig. 4: 402) whenever an acceptance command (Fig. 4: 424) is not received because no suitable alternatives are selected. Miller et al further teach if in response to additional characters and further filtering, no

alternative from the list is accepted (Fig. 4: 404), using the inputted word directly into the document and closing the user interface (Fig. 4: 428).

-In regard to dependent claim 3, Miller et al teach identifying a completed alternative text component within the list of alternatives associated with the partial entry (Fig. 2A) and displaying the suggested matching completed text alternative component directly into the text document (Fig. 2A). Miller et al further teach receiving an acceptance command with the suggested completion (column 4, lines 50-55)(Fig. 2A) and in response to the acceptance command replacing directly into the document the matching completed alternative (Fig. 2B) and closing the user interface (Fig. 2B).

-In regard to dependent claims 4, 14, and 22, Miller et al teach wherein typing a first character of the selected alternative (Fig.4: 402) directly into the text document (Fig. 2A&B), wherein it would be inherent that the addition of text characters (Fig. 4: 402) would be at the location of the text component because otherwise the word's components would not be symmetric in the document and unnecessarily difficult to read.

-In regard to dependent claims 5-6, 8, 15, and 23, Miller at al teach wherein the text input (selection) into a data file (text document) could include stochastic input sources such as a voice recognition and a hand-writing recognition device (column 1, lines 22-34).

-In regard to dependent claims 7, 9, 16-17, 24-25, Miller et al teach wherein the text input (selection) into a data file (text document) could include stochastic input sources such as a voice recognition and a hand-writing recognition device (column 1, lines 22-34). Miller et al also teach being able to input one character at a time (Fig. 4: 402) and as stated above in claims 4, 14, and 22 it would have been inherent that the addition of text characters (Fig. 4: 402) would be at the location of the text component because otherwise the word's components would not be symmetric in the document and unnecessarily difficult to read.

-In regard to dependent claims 11-12, 18-19, and 26-27, Miller et al teach a computer system and a computer readable medium having computer executable code (Fig. 1: 20)

8. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al (US: 5,896,321 04/20/99) in view of Microsoft Word 2000, Screen Shots pages 1-5, 12/31/99 (Hereafter Word) in further view of Oberteuffer et al (6,438,523 08/20/02).

-In regard to dependent claim 10, neither Miller et al or Word teach wherein one of the stochastic text input devices is a vision-based recognition device for recognizing gestures. Oberteuffer et al teach multiple stochastic text inputs (Abstract) as well as a gesture interface for text input (Fig. 9: 902:904)(column 7, lines 44-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for at the time of the invention, for Miller et al to have utilized Oberteuffer et al gesture input device for inputting text, because it would have allowed users unable to use the speech to text of Miller et al to input text using sign language or other well known gestures.

***Response to Arguments***

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 13, and 20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argues with respect to independent claims 1, 13, and 20 that the claims fail to teach the newly amended limitation of a correction scope model for the possible expansion of the scope of correction to a text selection. As discussed previously during the Interview of June 22, 2004, the examiner agrees with applicant that the Miller et al reference does not teach a correction scope model for expanding the text correction. In light of the newly added limitations, the examiner believes the Miller reference in view of the newly applied Microsoft Word 2000 reference, as detailed above, meet the claimed limitations. The Word reference teaches the use of correction scope model consisting of a model of common likely errors in text entry. Word shows wherein an erroneous text input usually relate to errors in adjacent text entries (e.g. ending a word with the first letter of the next adjacent word). Word shows by recognizing such a mistake using the correction scope model, a better alternative to the erroneous input can be supplied to user for more efficient correction.

The Applicant argues that for at least the reasons stated above, the rejection of claim 10 should be withdrawn. The examiner respectfully disagrees with applicant and believes the combination of Miller et al in view of Microsoft Word 2000 in further view of Oberteuffer et al clearly teach the claimed limitations.

***Conclusion***

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

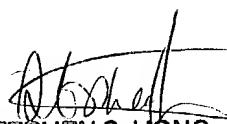
|              |         |                |
|--------------|---------|----------------|
| US-6,424,983 | 07-2002 | Schabes et al. |
| US-5,604,897 | 02-1997 | Travis         |
| US-6,182,028 | 01-2001 | Karaali et al. |

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adam L Basehoar whose telephone number is (571)-272-4121. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 7:00am - 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Steve Hong can be reached on (703) 308-5465. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ALB



STEPHEN S. HONG  
PRIMARY EXAMINER